APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/702,557	11/07/2003	Kang Soo Seo	46500-000589/US	8241

30593   7590   10/18/2010
HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C.
P.O. BOX 8910
RESTON, VA 20195

EXAMINER
FINDLEY, CHRISTOPHER G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2482	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
10/18/2010	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _21 July 2010_.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-6, 9, 10, 12-16, 19-30, and 32-34_ is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-6,9,10,12-16,19-30 and 32-34_ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
       1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
       2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
       3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
          application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _7/21/2010, 8/11/2010_.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1.   Applicant's arguments, see pages 15-19, filed 6/22/2010, with respect to the rejection(s) of

claim(s) 1, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13-16, 18, 20-23, 25, 29-32, 34, 36 and 39-48 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and 35

U.S.C. 103(a) in view of Kato et al. (US 20050019007 A1) and Yamane et al. (US 6393196 B1) have

been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon

further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of the published international

application to Kato et al. (PCT/JP01/03414) and Yamane et al. (US 6181872 B1).

2.   Note: the newly cited prior art of Kato is the international application for the previously cited US

national stage application by the same inventor. Accordingly, the appropriate portions of the international

application are cited below along with the corresponding sections of the US national stage application

acting as an English translation of the Japanese document where necessary.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious
> at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention
> was made.

4.   **Claims 1-6, 9, 10, 12-16, 19-30, and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Kato et al. (PCT/JP01/03414, hereinafter referred to as "Kato") in view of

Yamane et al. (US 6181872 B1, hereinafter referred to as "Yamane").

Re **claim 1**, Kato discloses a computer readable medium storing a data structure for managing

reproduction of video data, comprising: a data directory for storing stream files (Kato: Fig. 14, M2TS

directory contains .m2ts files); a playlist directory for storing a playlist file, the playlist file including at least

one playitem, the playitem indicating a playing interval from in-point until out-point, the in-point and out-

point pointing to time positions on a time axis of the video data (Kato: Fig. 14, PLAYLIST directory

contains .rpls files); and a clip information directory for storing clip information files for managing

reproduction of the video data, each one of the clip information files being associated with a different one

of the stream files (Kato: Fig. 14, CLIPINF directory contains .clpi files), each clip information file including

a map for the associated stream file, the map mapping a presentation time stamp to an address for at

least one entry point in the associated stream file (Kato: Fig. 3, each particular clip information file is

associated with a particular AV stream file).

        Kato does not specifically disclose that each stream file includes a portion of video data

associated with one of a common reproduction path and a particular reproduction path, each particular

reproduction path being one path among multiple reproduction paths in the video data, or that the video

data includes data packets and each data packet has a packet number that differentiates one data packet

from another data packet, and the map identifies the address for the at least one entry point by identifying

the packet number of the data packets, and a path change among the multiple reproduction paths is

performed at the entry point identified by the map. However, Yamane discloses that the data streams

consist of common angle data sections with interleaved multi-angle scene periods mixed in between the

common angle data sections (Yamane: Fig. 46). Yamane further describes the multimedia stream

enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved

units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of

the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column

37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane

also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk,

wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane:

column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs

for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line

61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD

technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would

have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato,

because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer

underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme

of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual

playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane,

would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 2**, Kato does not explicitly disclose that the stream files are interleaved. However,

Yamane discloses a multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein

multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any

seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained

without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer

underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane

relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention would have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the

disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording

medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording

and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow

while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as

disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 3**, Kato discloses that the stream files associated with the particular reproduction path

are interleaved between the stream files associated with the common reproduction paths (Kato: Fig. 3

shows a virtual playlist section using clip information from subsections of the clip information files).

Re **claim 4,** Kato does not explicitly disclose that common reproduction path and the particular

reproduction path are respectively divided into one or more interleaving units, the interleaving units

include packets associated with entry points, and a size of the interleaving unit and a number of entry

points in the interleaving unit are determined to meet a buffer occupancy of a reproducing apparatus.

However, Yamane discloses a multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein

multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any

seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk, wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane: column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line 61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re claim 5, Kato does not explicitly disclose that the size and the number of entry points are determined to prevent a buffer from under-flowing or over-flowing during reproduction of the stream files. However, Yamane discloses a multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow

while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 6**, Kato does not explicitly disclose that more than one stream file is associated with one reproduction path when the one reproduction path includes data exceeding a stream file size to prevent the reproducing apparatus buffer from over- flowing during reproduction of the stream files. However, Yamane discloses a multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Claim 9 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 10 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Re **claim 12**, Kato discloses recording a data structure for managing reproduction of video data on a recording medium, comprising: recording stream files on the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 14, M2TS directory contains .m2ts files); recording at least one playlist file on the recording medium, the playlist file including at least one playitem, the playitem indicating a playing interval from in-point until out-point, the in-point and out-point pointing to time positions on a time axis of the video data (Kato: Fig. 14, PLAYLIST directory contains .rpls files); and recording clip information files on the recording medium, the clip information files for managing reproduction of the video data (Kato: Fig. 14, CLIPINF directory contains .clpi files), each one of the clip information files being associated with a different one of the stream file,

each clip information file including a map for the associated stream file, the map mapping a presentation

time stamp to an address for at least one entry point in the associated stream file (Kato: Fig. 3, each

particular clip information file is associated with a particular AV stream file).

    Kato does not specifically disclose that each stream file includes a portion of video data

associated with one of a common reproduction path and a particular reproduction path, each particular

reproduction path being one path among multiple reproduction paths in the video data, or that the video

data includes data packets and each data packet has a packet number that differentiates one data packet

from another data packet, and the map identifies the address for the at least one entry point by identifying

the packet number of the data packets, and a path change among the multiple reproduction paths is

performed at the entry point identified by the map. However, Yamane discloses that the data streams

consist of common angle data sections with interleaved multi-angle scene periods mixed in between the

common angle data sections (Yamane: Fig. 46). Yamane further describes the multimedia stream

enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved

units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of

the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column

37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane

also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk,

wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane:

column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs

for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line

61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD

technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would

have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato,

because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer

underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme

of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual

playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 13**, Kato discloses a method of reproducing a data structure for managing reproduction of video data recorded on a recording medium, comprising: reproducing at least one playlist file from the recording medium, the playlist file including at least one playitem, the playitem indicating a playing interval from in-point until out-point, the in-point and out-point pointing to time positions on a time axis of the video data (Kato: Fig. 14, PLAYLIST directory contains .rpls files); reproducing at least one clip information file from the recording medium, the clip information file for managing reproduction of the video data, each one of the clip information files associated with a different one of stream files (Kato: Fig. 14, CLIPINF directory contains .clpi files), each clip information file including a map for the associated stream file, the map mapping a presentation time stamp to an address for at least one entry point in the associated stream file (Kato: Fig. 3, each particular clip information file is associated with a particular AV stream file).

Kato does not specifically disclose that the video data includes data packets and each data packet has a packet number that differentiates one data packet from another data packet, and the map identifies the address for the at least one entry point by identifying the packet number of the data packets, and a path change among the multiple reproduction paths is performed at the entry point identified by the map. However, Yamane discloses a multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk, wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane: column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line 61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the

principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use
of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is
therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard
against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of
the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

    Re **claim 14**, Kato discloses an apparatus for processing a data structure for managing
reproduction of video data having at least one reproduction path on a recording medium, comprising: a
recording unit configured to process data on the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 1); and a controller,
operatively coupled to the recording unit (Kato: Fig. 1, controller 23), configured to control the recording
unit to record stream files on the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 14, M2TS directory contains .m2ts files);
the controller configured to control the recording unit to record at least one playlist file on the recording
medium, the playlist file including at least one playitem, the playitem indicating a playing interval from in-
point until out-point, the in-point and out-point pointing to time positions on a time axis of the video data
(Kato: Fig. 14, PLAYLIST directory contains .rpls files); and the controller configured to control the
recording unit to record clip information files on the recording medium, the clip information files for
managing reproduction of the video data, each one of the clip information files being associated with a
different one of the stream files (Kato: Fig. 14, CLIPINF directory contains .clpi files), each clip information
file including a map for the associated stream file, the map mapping a presentation time stamp to an
address for at least one entry point in the associated stream file (Kato: Fig. 3, each particular clip
information file is associated with a particular AV stream file).

    Kato does not specifically disclose that each stream file includes a portion of video data
associated with one of a common reproduction path and a particular reproduction path, each particular
reproduction path being one path among multiple reproduction paths in the video data, or that the video
data includes data packets and each data packet has a packet number that differentiates one data packet
from another data packet, and the map identifies the address for the at least one entry point by identifying
the packet number of the data packets, and a path change among the multiple reproduction paths is
performed at the entry point identified by the map. However, Yamane discloses that the data streams

consist of common angle data sections with interleaved multi-angle scene periods mixed in between the common angle data sections (Yamane: Fig. 46). Yamane further describes the multimedia stream enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column 37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk, wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane: column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line 61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato, because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 15**, Kato discloses an apparatus for reproducing a data structure for managing reproduction of video data recorded on a recording medium, comprising: a reproducing unit configured to reproduce data recorded on the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 1, readout unit 28); a controller, operatively coupled to the optical reproducing unit (Kato: Fig. 1, controller 23), configured to control the recording unit to reproduce at least one playlist file from the recording medium, the playlist file including at least one playitem, the playitem indicating a playing interval from in-point until out-point, the in-point and out-point pointing to time positions on a time axis of the video data (Kato: Fig. 14, PLAYLIST directory contains .rpls files); the controller configured to control the reproducing unit to reproduce at least one clip information file from the recording medium, the at least one clip information file for managing reproduction

of the video data, each one of the clip information files being associated with a different one of stream

files (Kato: Fig. 14, CLIPINF directory contains .clpi files), each clip information file including a map for the

associated stream file, the map mapping a presentation time stamp to an address for at least one entry

point in the associated stream file (Kato: Fig. 3, each particular clip information file is associated with a

particular AV stream file); and the controller configured to control the reproducing unit to reproduce at

least one stream file from the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 14, M2TS directory contains .m2ts files).

Kato does not specifically disclose that each stream file includes a portion of video data

associated with one of a common reproduction path and a particular reproduction path, each particular

reproduction path being one path among multiple reproduction paths in the video data, or that the video

data includes data packets and each data packet has a packet number that differentiates one data packet

from another data packet, and the map identifies the address for the at least one entry point by identifying

the packet number of the data packets, and a path change among the multiple reproduction paths is

performed at the entry point identified by the map. However, Yamane discloses that the data streams

consist of common angle data sections with interleaved multi-angle scene periods mixed in between the

common angle data sections (Yamane: Fig. 46). Yamane further describes the multimedia stream

enabling alternative reproduction of video data, wherein multimedia data is segmented into interleaved

units of a particular size so that the seek distance of any seek operation can be suppressed to the size of

the interleave unit, and reproduction can be sustained without causing a buffer overflow (Yamane: column

37, lines 39-45) and also guarding against buffer underflow (Yamane: column 39, lines 24-37). Yamane

also discloses considering the jumpable distance when arranging the multi-angle sections on the disk,

wherein there is a correlation between the number of angles and the number of interleave units (Yamane:

column 55, lines 21-60). Yamane further discloses that address data is included in the navigation packs

for making jumps between interleaving units corresponding to alternate angles (Yamane: column 55, line

61, through column 57, line 67). While Kato relates to Blu-Ray technology and Yamane relates to DVD

technology, the Examiner asserts that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would

have found it obvious to combine the principle relied upon from Yamane with the disclosure of Kato,

because both documents disclose the use of AV data arranged on an recording medium, and the buffer

underflow/overflow protection of Yamane is therefore applicable to the recording and reproducing scheme of Kato. Accordingly, in order to guard against such an overflow or underflow while enabling virtual playlist control such as in Kato, regulation of the size of the interleaving units, as disclosed by Yamane, would be an obvious inclusion.

Re **claim 16**, Kato discloses that only one stream file is associated with each particular reproduction path representing a same time period of the video data (Kato: Fig. 3, each particular clip information file is associated with a particular AV stream file).

Claim 19 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Claim 20 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 21 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Claim 22 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Claim 23 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 24 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Claim 25 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Claim 26 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 27 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Claim 28 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 3 above.

Claim 29 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 4 above.

Claim 30 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 5 above.

Re **claim 32**, Kato discloses that the playlist file includes at least one indicator for indicating a reproduction order of the common and particular reproduction path (Kato: Fig. 3).

Re **claim 33**, Kato discloses that the recording unit includes a pickup to record the vdata on the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 1, write unit 22).

Re **claim 34**, Kato discloses that the reproducing unit includes a pickup to reproduce the vdata from the recording medium (Kato: Fig. 1, readout unit 22).

Conclusion

5.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

a.   Information processing apparatus and method, program, and recorded medium; Kato et

al. (US 20050019007 A1)

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to CHRISTOPHER FINDLEY whose telephone number is (571)270-1199. The examiner can

normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30 AM-5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from

either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC)

at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative

or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-

1000.

/Marsha D. Banks-Harold/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2482

/Christopher Findley/